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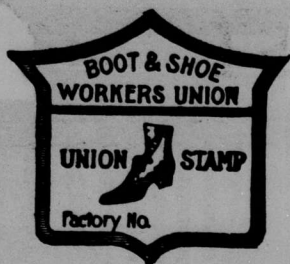


LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 26, 1916.

- TRUE TO ITS PAST.
- GARMENT TRADES OUT.
- EIGHT-HOUR DAY.
- THE JITNEY QUESTION.
- INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

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TRUE TO ITS PAST

The indications are that the management of the United Railroads of this city is so steeped in greed that it will never be able to act with sound judgment in any matter whatever. So persistent has it been in its greedy course with its employees that it has incurred the opposition of the workers of the entire city, much to its own distinct disadvantage. In an endeavor to make the earnings of the system pay a high rate of interest on a vast amount of watered stock the employees were forced to undergo such hardships that in sheer desperation they struck in an effort to curb the greedy corporation in its course, thus engendering a bitterness that will last as long as the company itself and to its direct hurt.

It has not hesitated to inform the public that whether pleasant or disagreeable poor service must be endured. In this way it has aroused in the breasts of the general public a feeling of resentment that has not been profitable to the company.

The company maintains a corps of spies and practices a system of espionage that has for several years prevented organization of its platform men, and its president, while posing as a public-spirited citizen, has not hesitated to state that no organization would be permitted, because if the men were organized they would be in a position to demand more pay and better working conditions. This the company could not stand because its treasury had been plundered of more than a million dollars by a former president.

These policies, while clearly not the products of intelligence, might be set down as blunders due to the blindness of greed, but it is now reported the company is about to embark upon a venture that could only be accounted for upon the ground of pure villany—a desire to crush the worker wherever the opportunity offers without regard for whether the corporation directly profits thereby.

The street car men of Stockton have asked for improvement in their conditions, and while no strike has

been threatened, no agreement has been reached between the men and the company. However, it is said the Stockton company has made application to a detective agency in this city to have it recruit thugs to send to Stockton to act in the capacity of strikebreakers in the event of a strike of the carmen, and that the detective agency has been furnished 100 of the platform employees of the United Railroads of San Francisco for service in the Slough city. It is also said that these employees are to be granted an indefinite leave of absence, and are to receive \$3 per day of eight hours and board while in the service of the detective agency. Upon the completion of such service, the report has it, they are to come back to this city and be returned to their places by the local company without having lost any seniority standing. It is understood these strikebreakers are held in readiness in this city to be sent to Stockton upon short notice, and that they have been provided with special uniforms for the occasion, furnished by a Sixteenth street concern.

When representatives of the United Railroads were questioned by newspaper men concerning the affair they denied any knowledge of it, yet stated it might be possible that some employees who are on their vacations at present had engaged for such service with the Thiel Detective agency, but that officially the railroad company had nothing to do with it.

The general manager of the Stockton company has practically admitted that such arrangements have been made, according to reports received in San Francisco on Thursday of this week.

This sort of meddling on the part of the United Railroads proves that its management will stop at nothing in its efforts to crush the workers whether it is to profit directly by its action or not.

But what can be said of the poor dupes who for a paltry \$3 a day and board will play the role of Judas on their fellow workers? Could anything be more infamous?

GARMENT TRADES OUT.

By Dante Barton.

Sixty thousand union workers in the garment trades of New York City are making one of the gamest fights to protect and raise the standard of living among American wage-earners, that has ever taken place in this country. Perhaps before this is read that struggle for the decent rights of wage-earners will 'ave spread to other cities, notably to Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston, and will have involved near to one-half million workers and their families.

The manufacturers in the cloak and skirt division of New York City's garment trades have declared a relentless war against all the workers whose united action has sought to lift the garment making industries out of the degradation and misery of sweat shop conditions.

Three seasons of abnormally large profits have emboldened the Manufacturers' Association in the skirt and cloak trades to strike at the heart of the unions of their workers. They are doing openly now what they have done under cover, but with growing purpose, ever since the peace protocol was established in 1910.

The workers in the garment trades have made every sacrifice to do away with the sweat shop abomination. After long and bitter struggle and privation they forced the acceptance of the peace protocol—"an experiment in industrial self control," as it has been called.

But that peace protocol provided for decent working hours, sanitary and safe shops, and preferential recognition of the unions. So the Manufacturers' Association started in to knock it out. Here is the way the employers worked it:

They cut down the force of workers in their regular or "inside" shops—which were under the control of the agreement—and set up a lot of so-called "independent shops," which were in reality sweat shops. Some of the independent shops are really "independent" and "on the level," and that makes the imposture all the more shameful.

When the protocol was adopted there were between 1100 and 1200 shops in the cloak and skirt division of the ladies garment workers' trade. But now there are 2300 of these shops, the great increase being of shops where the workers have been exploited under the most terrible competitive conditions. Also, shops that used to employ 500 to 600 workers each now employ only from 20 to 75 each, although the shops do three times the former business. The answer is that the workers have been turned out of the factories where the conditions must be fairly good, and the work has been sent out to "contractors" and "sub-contractors" to drive the workers in a real slavery.

The "inside" shops with a few workers will be "show places" along Fifth Avenue. They are kept up at considerable expense as a sham to make the public and their customers believe that everything is lovely now in the garment trades. But the vast bulk of the work is done for the same manufacturers who own the "show places" in the sweat shops hidden away in back street lofts and tenements.

The skirt and cloak manufacturers of New York City also threaten to send their work to the shops of other cities, especially to those of Cleveland, and there the workers will be made to work in cut-throat competition with their fellow workers in New York. By the same process workers in New York are unconsciously, or through necessity, made to cut the wages and degrade the livelihood of the workers in the other cities.

That is one national feature of the struggle.

But it is a truly national question, involving all workers, in all trades, and industries, and involving also the American public, whether one of the largest organizations of workers in the nation shall be beaten down into a state of abject industrial serfdom by the arrogance of employers who thrive on the sweatshop.

This present great strike began as a lockout by the employers, who refused to abide by the decision of the Council of Conciliation appointed by John Purroy Mitchel, mayor of New York City. They faked the excuse that the unions were going to strike. Public opinion stood by the workers who proved that that assertion was false. Finally the Manufacturers' Association boldly announced that it was going to crush out all organization among the workers.

The workers in the garment trades are standing now together in a magnificent spirit of self-sacrifice and of inspiration for the common good. They are making in their big field the common fight of all America for a fair standard of pay and work and life. They are demanding the eight-hour day and fair play for their labor. They are demanding the protection of the approved protocol arrangement by which they can have some voice for the control of their own lives.

They are demanding real suppression of the awful sweat shop conditions by the only agency which can suppress them or which can lessen their evils—the organization of the workers into recognized trade unions.

If these workers lose in their splendid struggle they will lose only because they have tried to realize the American rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Their families will be cast into wretchedness because they have tried manfully to lift themselves, and their families, out of wretchedness.

Their fight is one of the most momentous in all the great labor movement of this time.

WHAT GOOD CAN MONEY DO?

The American Economic League.

A professor of the University of Chicago has been given \$1,000 to be used within the next twelve months in whatever way he may think best to accomplish the greatest amount of good.

Naturally the professor is puzzled. Without making known his identity, a special writer for the Chicago Herald, William L. Chenery, has put the problem up to the readers of his column. In presenting the matter Mr. Chenery says that the professor is a democrat, not in the party sense, but in the proper meaning of that much-abused term. He already knows all the opportunities that charity offers, but also knows that there must be better ways of using the money. As Mr. Chenery says:

"He does not aspire to do things for people. He does wish to aid in building up a system that will enable people to do things for themselves. He wishes to release new human abilities, to liberate capacities which are being submerged under the stress of today."

After all, the professor is putting the same question that Henry George answered in his open letter to Pope Leo XIII. The question was, "What can the rich man do to improve the condition of labor?" George reviewed, in answer, all possible ways of spending money philanthropically, such as giving alms, building churches and schools, establishing hospitals, building model tenements, encouraging science, helping emigration, selling or renting land below the market price, and beautifying the city. In each case his unanswerable logic led him to the same conclusion. None of these suggestions touched the fundamental cause of poverty and distress, monopolization of land. The result in each case would consequently be to injure some as much as others were helped. So, in the end, he could only say this of what the rich man could do:

"He can do nothing at all except to use his strength for the abolition of the great primary wrong that robs men of their birthright. The justice of God laughs at the attempts of men to substitute anything else for it."

The professor may look a very long time, but it is much to be feared that he can find no better answer than Henry George.

BARBERS RAISE WAGES.

At Guelph, Ontario, the Barbers' Union has raised wages from \$12 to \$13 a week and one-half of all receipts over \$19 per week. It is stated that the new agreement means an additional \$2 a week to these workers.

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EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Trade union agitation for an eight-hour day has filtered into every element of society. In theory it is even accepted by many long-hour employers. They will not apply it, however, until compelled to do so by the organized power of their workers. This is the history of the trade union movement.

The United States Public Health Service, in its recent bulletin No. 76, says:

"In spite of this tendency (reduction of hours) a very large proportion of wage workers are working sixty or more hours per week and many without a 'one-day rest in seven.'"

The anthracite miners have just secured the shorter work day. Their long dream has been realized because they are organized.

Granite cutters announced this month that they have secured a universal eight-hour day five days in the week and four hours on Saturdays. They are organized.

Employees in the railroad freight service of this country are now negotiating an eight-hour day with railroad managers. These workers are organized.

Building craftsmen, large numbers of metal workers, the printing trades, together with many other industries and callings are working under the eight-hour system. They are organized.

These include skilled and unskilled—men who carry mortar and shovel dirt and men possessing technical knowledge and trained minds.

The employer does not consider an eight-hour demand from the standpoint of skill. The question that interests him is, "Are these workers organized?" And he shapes his policy according to the strength, unity and determination of the union.

There are hundreds of thousands of workers who labor long hours. They are unorganized. They are not only employed in the iron and steel industry, but in the slaughtering plants, cotton mills, hosiery and knit goods, wood working mills, lumber and leather industries, ship yards, among the coke ovens and in transportation and manufacturing of all kinds.

To these the American Federation of Labor makes appeal. Regardless of skill, sex, nationality, color or creed, if they unite under the banner of the bona fide trade union movement the power of organized labor is behind them in their effort to better working conditions.

Knowledge of the benefits of eight hours is of no value unless it is made effective through the driving power of trade unionism and the enthusiasm that unity generates.

The eight-hour day, so common among trade unionists, was not a bestowal or favor by employers. It was taken by these workers. They organized, and by the irresistible power of united action shortened their work day, lengthened their lives and brought sunshine and cheer to countless homes.

An eight-hour day is not for the timid. It is only possible where men dare act in concert against a drudgery and toil that makes impossible opportunities for home life, development and recreation.

When workers secure the eight-hour day they have time to acquire knowledge and perfect solidarity with their fellows. This is followed by a consciousness of power, by a faith in themselves, by visions of greater things within their grasp if they but unitedly reach for them.

They abandon age-long theories of a workers' "worth" and stand erect in their new-found power and might to take their place as citizens and men.

It is this discovery, through trade unionism, that selfish employers fear. Because trade unionism smashes forever the belief that workers must depend on others, organized labor is resisted as is no other institution. Every force at the command of these employers is arrayed against it, for they are well aware that once their employees

are organized, they begin to think and quickly enlist in the fight trade unionism is waging against all forms of oppression.

The American Federation of Labor appeals to the unorganized to join with it for the universal eight-hour day.

The doors of the trade union movement swing outward to every wage worker, regardless of skill or occupation, sex, political affiliation, color, creed, or race. All are invited to enlist under the banner of this great humanizing institution that stands as a bulwark against oppression and wrong.

Wage workers, Organize! Agitate!

THE JITNEY QUESTION.

Last Friday night the auditorium of the Labor Temple was filled to capacity to hear a discussion of the question of the jitney bus on lower Market street.

During the discussion it was shown that the opposition to the jitney comes almost exclusively from the United Railroads and persons who can be influenced in one way or another by the company.

Coroner Leland addressed the meeting and presented figures as to accidents on the streets of the city. According to these figures there were seventeen deaths from jitney accidents during the period from March 20, 1915, to May 4, 1916. Only six of these accidents occurred on Market street.

For the same period there were forty-six persons killed by privately owned automobiles, but two of these accidents were on Market street.

In nearly every instance, according to Coroner Leland, the accidents occurred after 6 o'clock in the evening, when the traffic squad had gone off duty.

The United Railroads was responsible for twenty-two deaths and nine persons were killed by the Municipal Railway cars during the same period.

Coroner Leland stated that in a majority of cases the accidents were due to the carelessness of pedestrians. He said that in no case of a jitney accident had the evidence warranted a charge of manslaughter being preferred against the driver. He added that the majority of jitney drivers are residents of San Francisco, mostly married men, and of good character.

Police Sergeant Goff, head of the traffic squad, said: "It is not such a dangerous undertaking to cross Market street as we have been led to believe. Traffic conditions here compare favorably with any city in the world."

He presented the same statistics as were submitted by Coroner Leland.

Police Sergeant O'Brien, who examines all applicants for a jitney license, said that "all who pass the examination are able to safely operate an automobile on the streets of San Francisco."

"There is only one difference between a jitney and an automobile," said Alexander Horr, business agent of the Jitney Bus Operators' Union, "and that is this: the jitney is the poor man's car and the auto is owned by the rich."

Representatives of the Jitney Bus Operators' Union insist that when the general public becomes familiar with the facts relating to the controversy the decision will undoubtedly be in favor of the continuation of the buses on Market street, and the union is going to undertake to inform the people fully on the subject.

DO YOU DEMAND THE UNION LABEL?

We must impress on all members and friends of organized labor that they are just letting the opportunity get away from them to bring about working conditions acceptable to our movement—when they walk into a store, put down their good union-earned money and walk out with a package of non-union goods under their arm. We repeat they have lost the chance to help put

union-made goods on that particular store's shelves. What do we most need in our ranks to bring about a greater supply of union-made merchandise? In our opinion we need thoughtfulness. We cannot act intelligently without thinking. Let us first think correctly on this matter and make up our minds to be consistent and to get the label wherever it is possible to do so. Men's shirts and underwear are being manufactured and sold right here in San Francisco by Eagleson & Co., of 1118 Market street, that is going to show what it is possible to produce in union-made goods, both as to price and quality.

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FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' UNION.

Washington, D. C., May 8, 1916.
To All Editors of Labor Papers and Journals:

The Federal Employees' Union of Washington, D. C., has been formed since March 1, 1916, and is now composed of about five thousand employees of the government of the United States in the District of Columbia. We are affiliated with American Federation of Labor under Federal Labor Union charter No. 14632. The organization is formed for the purpose of improvement of the government service and the conditions of the government workers generally. We hope to extend the organization throughout the United States by the formation of local unions in various cities, and when these locals are sufficiently strong, organize them into a national federation.

Some of the specific objects of the organization which have been suggested are the protection of the workers from legislation inimical to their interests, the extension of the merit and civil service system to all government workers, the procurement of legislation beneficial to such workers, Saturday half holidays throughout the year, reclassification of salaries proportionate to and based upon both the value of work done and seniority, proper methods and schedules of promotions, including more frequent if somewhat smaller increases in salaries, reasonably safe and comfortable places in which to work, protection against oppression by unreasonable rules and regulations, a satisfactory retirement law to care for superannuated government employees, improvement of the methods and systems of doing government work, and other advantages which we may be able to secure.

The first undertaking of the organization is in support of the Nolan Minimum Wage law providing for not less than \$3 per day for all government employees. The hearings on this bill have brought out the fact that the United States is employing more than a third of its workers at less than a thousand dollars a year, and more than a fourth at less than \$840 a year. The condition of these poorly paid workers for the United States is graphically set forth in the printed hearings on this bill, which may be obtained upon application to the congressmen from the various districts. People generally suppose that government employees are the best cared for and best paid workers in the country, but a perusal of these hearings will readily convince them of the error of this supposition.

The only methods open to this organization by which it may attain its ends are legislation by Congress and co-operation with government officials. To secure this favorable legislation, we desire to create public opinion favorable to same so that it will reach Congress and induce them to take the necessary action.

The need for the reforms above named is urgent and admitted by most people who are cognizant of the conditions existing. The failure of Congress to act on some of the matters, notably the retirement of superannuated employees, is due in a large measure to the doubt in the minds of the various congressmen as to whether such action would meet with the approval of their constituents. The expense involved in a retirement measure is being cheerfully paid now by the salaries going to the incapacitated employees who have devoted their lives to the government, and who are no longer able to render the most efficient service.

Will you give this matter as much publicity as is practical? Remember that we have no other way of securing our ends than through this publicity as our economic power is limited by the fact that we can not strike against the United States.

Faternally,

H. M. McLARIN, President.

KERN-M'GILLICUDDY BILL MUST PASS.

By Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, New York City.

The approaching vote in the House of Representatives on the McGillicuddy bill for compensation for injured federal employees reminds me of one of the saddest stories I have heard, in which Uncle Sam played a brutal part.

Samuel H. Donaldson, who was for many years employed in the appraiser's warehouse of the Port of New York, in the summer of 1911 was killed by a fall which was caused by a defective case hook supplied to him by the government. Mr. Donaldson left a widow and four children. The widow applied for compensation but was told that her husband's occupation was "non-hazardous" and not within the scope of the existing compensation law of 1908. In a month she died broken-hearted, and the four young children, but for the kindness of friends, would have been scattered among state institutions. Now, had the employer been any one but Uncle Sam the common law principle of liability would have brought some damages to the orphans. The national government, however, cannot be sued and that is one of the reasons why federal employees should be protected by a comprehensive and adequate compensation law. The only means of getting any redress was through the promotion of a special private bill through Congress. For three years, under the well known "delay, linger and wait" policy, nothing for the children was forthcoming. At last, in 1914, a generous Congress voted \$840 as maintenance for those four children.

This policy of "delay, linger and wait" in the matter of passing a decent compensation law for federal employees should not be tolerated any longer by the workers of America. We are always told that conditions and wages over here are very much better than in other industrial countries, but in the matter of workmen's compensation our government has a lower standard than any civilized country in the world.

The present law actually denies the right to any compensation whatever of three-fourths of the employees of the United States and for the few who are protected by the law the maximum provided for serious injury or dependents after death, is a year's wages.

The existing conditions have well been described as a "national disgrace" and the question whether it shall be allowed to continue will be brought up by a vote on the McGillicuddy bill, H. R. 15,316, which is expected in the House of Representatives on May 24th or May 31st. This bill, which the House Judiciary Committee reported only after a long struggle, probably represents the maximum which can be obtained for federal employees at the present time. Under this bill two-thirds of wages are to be paid to all disabled workers, free medical and surgical attendance is to be provided, and provision after the lines of the New York law is made for dependent widows and children.

The McGillicuddy bill was first introduced by Congressman Wm. B. Wilson on February 28, 1913, just before he became Secretary of Labor. It has since been reintroduced no less than eight times by Congressman Daniel J. McGillicuddy and Senator John W. Kern. It was favorably reported on April 21, 1914, but was not called to a vote. It had to wait until May 11, 1916, before being again favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee. No reason excepting indifference to the welfare of the nation's employees can be given for this unreasonable delay on the part of Congress.

The bill has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor and organized labor generally. The parties most immediately concerned, namely, the civilian employees associations and the United States Department of Labor, which administers the present law, have repeatedly approved the proposed bill.



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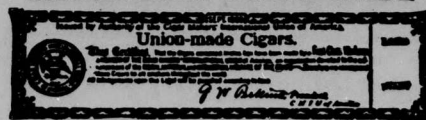
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THE HOUR IS HERE.**By J. L. Engdahl.**

Labor's biggest opportunity is here! Let labor unite and make the most of this grand opportunity!

There were never so many workers in the land demanding more bread for their families, more hours of leisure, better conditions under which to labor.

There was never such a demand for organization on the part of the men, women and children who toil, as now.

The desire to struggle for something better is in the heart of labor, today! It is a struggle full of life and hope.

This struggle must be crowned with success.

It can be crowned with success because:

Never before has the army of the unemployed been thinned to its present proportions; its rank so depleted.

Never before have the masters of industry been bidding for the brain and brawn of labor as they are doing now.

Never before has the voice of labor been as commanding as now; sounded so threatening to the ears of the master class.

Labor must make a big step in advance now because:

When the war is over, as it soon must be, the hordes of the hopeless will leave the shores of Europe and come to the United States looking for jobs, to compete in the labor market.

When the war is over the munitions industry will collapse, hundreds of thousands of workers will be thrown out of employment, the unemployed army will be recruited again to its full strength; the workers will be bidding against each other for the jobs.

When the war is over the millions of soldiers in Europe will return to their jobs across the sea, and there will be no call for the products of American labor.

The labor situation in this country today is the product of twenty-one months of bloody slaughter in Europe. In the early months of the war, the skilled labor needed in the munitions plants demanded and received increased wages. The eight-hour day was won almost over night, especially by the machinists, where previous years of unrelenting struggle had not brought it about.

Workers were drawn to the war industry from other industries. The opportunity to fight and win grew and grew. Note the rebellion of labor in the Pittsburgh district. See the thousands leaving the gates of the International Harvester company and other huge corporations.

These docile battalions of labor had often been condemned and reviled for their servility to their masters. Now they are in revolt.

There were no unemployed to take their places, no freshly arrived hordes of immigrants from Europe hungry for jobs. Labor went on strike and factories and mills closed. The solidarity of labor was irresistible.

Labor is losing its fears and forebodings. It is willing to fight. Winter is gone. Spring is urging the mass of toil to take up the battle for its rights.

When the Milwaukee munitions manufacturer warned labor to stick to its sausages, sauerkraut, and black bread, for the present prosperity would soon be a thing of the past, he was merely voicing his own fear. Labor intends to have something better.

When the Chicago money monarch, from the bottom of his granite heart, advised the workers to "cut out the nickel shows and save," his advice fell on deaf ears.

The price of the sweat and blood of labor is going up. Let it mount higher and higher. Let it rise until it has absorbed all the profits of capital.

Labor's biggest opportunity is here.

Let labor everywhere unite and make the most of this grand opportunity.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

Probably the most attractive program offered by the New Mission Theatre is that for the coming week, consisting of "Audrey," a Paramount, with the famous emotional star, Pauline Frederick in the title role, and Episode No. 3, Mysteries of Myra, which will be shown Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. The famous Broadway favorite, Edna May, will be seen in Salvation Joan, Wednesday and Thursday, and on Friday and Saturday "The Sowers," another Paramount, with Blanche Sweet, will be the attraction. Those who are fond of music will be pleased with the novel arrangement which will permit them to hear their favorite selection played on the new \$25,000 photoplayer pipe organ. The organist has been given instructions to play on request any selection he might have in his library.

CLERGYMAN LAUDS UNIONISM.

"I believe in the cause of organized labor. We are confronted today, not with the question of labor conditions in Europe, but in our own country," said Rev. Bastian Smits, of Jackson, Mich., in an address to the organized carpenters of Grand Rapids, Mich.

"The organization of the workers is fundamental to the growth and prosperity of America," he continued. "If labor is to come into its own the workers must take the same steps which have been taken by the capitalists. The employers learned by bitter experience that they could succeed only by merging their interests. The toilers are learning this same lesson.

"Labor has the right to organize and it is at fault when it fails in this regard. I have no apology to make because I belong to a labor union. I feel that I am doing a Christian duty and don't care what others think. It is an humanitarian movement, one which needs the support of every fair-minded, Christian man and woman of America."

BETTERMENTS FOR MOLDERS.

At St. Paul, Minn., organized iron molders and coremakers have secured a one-year contract which provides for a ten per cent wage increase and improved shop conditions.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces for next week an exceptionally fine bill with two headline attractions, the first of which will be Martin Beck's presentation of John L. Golden's Chinese drama, "The River of Souls." Mr. Golden wrote "The River of Souls" for the last Lamb's Club Gambol. With his usual good judgment Mr. Beck immediately recognized its fascination and merit and wisely secured it for the Orpheum circuit where it has proved an immense sensation in the theatres in which it has already been presented. It is a most vivid and engrossing one-act play. Felice Morris, the popular and gifted actress, is credited with a wonderfully human and intense performance of the leading feminine role, Suey Sin Fah (the Lily Flower), while Harold Hartsell as the Mandarin Wo Hi Yon is Chinese "and to the manner born." The others in the cast are equally good. Those famous vaudevillians, Bonita and Lew Hearn, will be the other stellar feature. Bonita is equally renowned for her beauty and talent, and as an eccentric comedian, Lew Hearn is in a class by himself. They are presenting what they are pleased to term "Bits of Musical Comedy." The Gomez Trio, three Castillians, who are famous exponents of Spanish dances will present a most fascinating program. The Statues, a statuesque acrobatic novelty, is given in front of a black velvet curtain and as the four men and one woman who appear in the act are dressed in white, the effect is both striking and pleasing. They supplement their series of artistic poses with feats of strength and acrobatic skill. Joe Laurie and Aleen Bronson will return for next week only with their singing and talking act, "Lost and Found." The subjects of the Orpheum Travelogue will be Industries in Cashmere, British India, Making Wine in Burgundy, and Along the French Mediterranean Coast. It will be the final week of Dorothy Toye, the girl with two grand opera voices, and of Joe Cook and Jack Lorenz, in their farcical hit, "The Millionaires." With this program Marie Cahill, the incomparable comedienne who is scoring a tremendous hit, will also say farewell.

Listen, Union Men!

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1916.

"They may take that have the power,
They may hold who can."

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in session at Saratoga, N. Y., has again gone on record as opposed to organized labor. This means that the big Methodist Book Concern in Cincinnati will continue to run non-union. The vote on the proposition to give the preference to organized labor was 280 for and 447 against.

If the homes of the Danbury hatters are to be saved \$117,000 more must be raised. There are many trade unionists who did not contribute an hour's pay last January, and they should do so now. The member of a union who would see these loyal men lose their homes rather than contribute a small amount, is not a union man at all. He is a greedy and ignorant self-seeker.

The Southern Pacific company in presenting an argument against the demands of the railroad brotherhoods for an eight-hour workday unconsciously sets forth a strong statement in favor of organization. It says: "Members of the four brotherhoods constitute 18 per cent of the total number of railroad employees, and already get 28 per cent of the total wages." Thus the railroad company proves that organization pays. Will the unorganized railroad workers heed the evidence presented by their employers?

If you want to stop child labor, demand the union label. If you want to wipe out sweatshops, demand the union label. If you want humane hours for the workers, demand the union label. If you want fair wages, demand the union label. If you want to stop convict competition with free labor, demand the union label. If you want to stop the spread of tuberculosis, demand the union label. In short, if you are a human being and believe the workers are entitled to live like human beings, see that the union label is on all your purchases.

Affairs are now such in the industrial world that labor can shorten hours, increase pay and improve working conditions. The European war is largely responsible for the prevalence of these conditions, and it must be remembered that this war will not last forever and that at its close the workers must be prepared to fight to hold what they gain now. If your union is not preparing for the inevitable counter attack then it is neglecting a certain duty. This should be potent to every unionist and warning should be unnecessary. Prepare to meet the assault of the employers with stubborn and effective resistance. The wise will be ready.

-:- Industrial Arbitration -:-

Under the above title Carl H. Mote has presented a book that deals in a fair and impartial manner with a subject that is of absorbing interest at this time, and has been since the birth of the present industrial system. Various means have been tried throughout the world to find a better way of adjusting industrial disputes than the strike and the lockout, and here the author has gathered together a great mass of valuable information from all available trustworthy sources, giving details of the attempts to establish machinery which would do away with the great waste in industrial war. Nowhere else between the covers of a book can the facts here set forth be found. Not only are the various experiments to adjust the differences between employer and employee in this country summarized, but the efforts in England, France, Germany, Australia, New Zealand and Canada are given most interestingly. Any one seeking information on the subject of capital and labor and their struggles to adjust what seem to be their inevitable difficulties can find it in this book. It is a stupendous problem, involving immense economic interests, the lives and welfare of millions of men, women and children, not only of this generation but of generations yet to come that Mr. Mote has, in his book, propounded and attempted to elucidate. His knowledge of the history of labor is extensive, and his account of the economic struggles, of trade unionism, of strikes, of arbitration, of trade agreements is fair and judicial.

In his concluding observations Mr. Mote says: "No student of industrial problems can have surveyed the vast field of agencies with which civilized nations have experimented in their quest of industrial peace without reaching the conclusion that the effort to attain industrial peace has failed somewhat because it has not recognized the necessity of founding that effort on a greater measure of industrial justice.

"For a quarter of a century we have been trying to build an ideal superstructure of industrial harmony on the backs of men and women who toiled long hours in unventilated and unsanitary factories. We have sought harmony between capital and labor in an era when labor had very little to lose and everything to gain by extreme measures.

"It is too much to expect longer that labor shall appear at the shrine of capital as a suppliant for favors—shorter hours, pure air and a comfortable wage. Yet, until labor has fully realized its latent strength, just that sort of relationship must obtain. It is illogical. It is unjust. It is almost wholly wrong. Yet with labor organized, largely, rests the responsibility of a change. Organized capital will contribute little to a readjustment because organized capital means organized selfishness and the watchword of selfishness is to hold on to what it already has. Organized labor also means organized selfishness, but it so happens that the selfishness of organized labor has enjoyed little opportunity for self-gratification."

The book is one that should be read by every member of a trade union in particular, and all those interested in economic questions in general. It should be in the library of every union because it is not only valuable as an arbitration form book, but also as a work of reference. Employers as well as workers may profit by reading it.

It is published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. Price \$1.50 net.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Bulk wages mean about as much to the wage worker as the cost of the war means to the soldiers. The war costs billions each month, but the soldiers get all the way from one cent a day to as high as fifteen cents.

Railway train service employees are not paid a monthly salary, but are paid by the mile—they are piece-workers and their earning capacity is based upon the number of miles they are able to make. For the time they are required to lay away from home at the other end of their runs they receive nothing. Completing a 100-mile run away from home, they are required to wait for a train to make the return trip, sometimes from twelve to twenty-two hours, which costs them money for meals and living, while the upkeep of the home goes on just the same.

The American Association for Labor Legislation in its campaign to promote interest favorable to its plan of social insurance says: "California wage earners alone lose \$10,000,000 annually through sickness." Now there are no data available to show how much California workers lose annually through sickness. Therefore no one knows anything very definite about the subject, and such a statement is unwarranted. A commission in this state is just now preparing to gather information relating to this matter, but has not yet ascertained the facts.

Printers especially and workingmen in general are much gratified at the result of the primary election in the Fifth Maryland Congressional district a short while since, Jackson H. Ralston, a well known lawyer of Washington, having received the nomination for Congress there. Years ago Mr. Ralston was active in the work of Columbia Typographical Union (he is now on its honorary list), and in 1876 represented the organization in the International convention held at Philadelphia. In 1878, as a delegate from the International Typographical Union, he attended a world's convention of printers, held in Paris, France, representing the American craftsmen with much ability. For years he has been a very successful lawyer, handling many cases of national and international importance. He is one of the counsel of the American Federation of Labor.

The Fish and Game Commission, to which is delegated the function of protecting and preserving the wild life of the State, has declared war on the English sparrow. Throughout the United States this bird has proved to be a pest and many eastern cities have waged war against it for many years past. Here in California, as elsewhere, the English sparrow is not only filthy in its habits and destructive to crops, but in addition drives out the native insectivorous and song birds which are beneficial to man's interests. The campaign to be instituted by the commission will probably constitute the first united effort toward this end to be made by any State in the union. A leaflet giving methods of identifying English sparrows and means of destroying them will soon be issued. In addition a State-wide campaign of publicity will be undertaken to encourage a united effort to rid California of this bird pest. A week will be set aside during which everyone will be asked to co-operate in the destruction of sparrows and all of the deputies of the Fish and Game Commission will be set to work killing sparrows and directing others in the work.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Are the fish thick here?"
"Well, not too thick, sir," answered the native.
"We have to use this lake partly for navigation."
—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

Madge—Did you have anything to talk about at the club meeting?

Marjorie—Lots! On account of the storm there were only three of us present.—"Judge."

The grocer had just given little Ethel a banana, which was accepted silently.

"Well, what do you say to the nice man?" prompted the fond mother.

"I thay skin it."—"Judge."

Captain—In the life of a soldier, the first lesson must be that of prompt and unquestioning obedience to your superior officer.

Recruit—An' I was a-goin' to war to get away from my wife!—Princeton "Tiger."

Patient—Doctor, what I need is something to stir me up—something to put me in fighting-trim. Did you put anything like that in this prescription?

Doctor—No; you will find that in the bill.—"Judge."

A Denver man tells of one Westerner's opinion of the East. It appears that this man had occasion to visit New York, a city he had never seen. He remained for a week or two longer than he had expected, and, in writing of his experiences to his wife in the West, he said:

"New York City is a great city, but I do wish I had come here before I was converted."—New York "American."

A Chicago man tells of calling on a young lady very early one spring morning. He had come in his big automobile and he wanted to give the young lady a morning spin through the country. A little girl, the young lady's niece, answered the bell.

"Is your auntie in?" asked the man.

"Yes, sir."

"That's good. Where is she?"

"She's upstairs," said the little girl, "in her nightie, looking over the banisters."—"Harper's Magazine."

A blind man in Ohio got married recently and recovered his sight a few days later. Marriage is certainly a great eye opener.

"Hey, mon," exclaimed the raw Scotsman, "thrift is a wonderful thing."

"Yes," replied his English traveling companion, "you're right there. Now I gave my wife a ten-pound note to go for a holiday, and she saved enough to buy herself a hat."

"That's nothing," said Sandy. "My wife gives the bairns pennies apiece to go to bed supperless, and when they're asleep she takes the pennies away from them again, and then she makes them do without breakfast for losing them. Hey, mon, that's thrift."

Traveler—I say, what are you people so proud about? Last time I came here everybody was very friendly, and now I can hardly get a person to speak.

Uncle Eben—You'll pardon us, but it's our town pride. You see, Joe Summers picked up a guide-book that fell out of a motor car last week and we found that the old tannery swamp is a mountain tarn, Simmons' stone-quarry a precipice, Bill Moodler's beer-house a wayside inn, and the whole country chock-full of historical antidotes and delusions.—Toledo "Blade."

MISCELLANEOUS

SUCCESS.

I hold that man alone succeeds
Whose life is crowned by noble deeds,
Who cares not for the world's applause
But scorns vain custom's outgrown laws;
Who feels not dwarfed by nature's show,
But deep within himself doth know
That conscious man is greater far
Than ocean, land, or distant star;
Who does not count his wealth by gold,
His worth by office he may hold,
But feels himself, as man alone,
As good as king upon a throne;
Who, battling 'gainst each seeming wrong,
Can meet disaster with a song,
Feel sure of victory in defeat,
And rise refreshed the foe to meet;
Who only lives the world to bless,
Can never fail—he is success.

—Henry Victor Morgan.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Efficient muzzling of dogs will eradicate rabies?

The protection of the health of children is the first duty of the nation?

Bad temper is sometimes merely a symptom of bad health?

Insanity costs every inhabitant in the United States \$1 per year?

The United States public health service has proven that typhus is spread by lice?

Untreated pellagra ends in insanity?

In the lexicon of health there is no such word as "neutrality" against disease?

The death rate of persons under 45 is decreasing; of those over 45 it is increasing?

DISCOVER ANCIENT VESSEL.

Two or three centuries were rolled back in New York City last week when the charred skeleton of an ancient sailing vessel was partly uncovered in the subway excavation on Greenwich street, at the intersection of Dey street. Overhead, on the surface of the street—a distance of about 40 feet—motor trucks and trolley cars were passing, while the roar of the Ninth avenue elevated trains, still further overhead, could be plainly heard in the dark hole.

A skull, either that of a woman or a youth, was found by the excavators. A piece of an earthen rum jug; a few links of heavy chain, believed to have been attached to the anchor; a piece of pointed metal, suggesting a bayonet or long dagger, and the blade of an axe also were unearthed. The remains of the ship rest almost directly in the center of the intersection of the two streets, with the bow pointing almost directly south. Only about ten feet of the bow has been uncovered so far.

The size of the oak keel, frame timbers and sheathing indicate that it was a boat of some size for its period. It is estimated that it was in the neighborhood of 45 feet long. Leslie Spier, of the Museum of Natural History, examined the relic and is reported to have said that he believed the ship dated previous to 1609—the year that Henry Hudson discovered the river which bears his name, and previous, of course, to the settlement of New Amsterdam, now New York.

Strange finds like these make us feel that even America is growing old and that the time is not far distant when there will be antiques of our own civilization.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

NAVY YARD CONFERENCE.

Because of dissatisfaction over working conditions at the Norfolk Navy Yard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, at the request of Secretary Berres of the American Federation of Labor metal trades department, came to this city and conferred with Secretary Berres, representatives of the metal trades unions at the yard, and the industrial manager of the yard.

The various trades affiliated presented their grievances, and the discussion that followed lasted over four hours. It was agreed that the conference will prove helpful to all concerned. Secretary Berres stated that it was the first time to his knowledge that such a conference was ever held.

MACHINISTS STILL OUT.

The strike of the automobile machinists is still on, though additional shops are daily signing up with the union. Of the 150 men who struck about fifty are still out, but the union is confident that the few remaining shops will soon be forced to yield. In the meantime the union requests all chauffeurs and automobile owners to be sure to patronize only union establishments.

A FAVORABLE REPORT.

Telegraphic news from Washington, D. C., is to the effect that the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, by a vote of 10 to 8, on Wednesday last, decided to report the name of Louis D. Brandeis favorably for associate justice of the United States Supreme Court.

UNION IRON WORKS.

There are still some men on strike at the Union Iron Works for increased pay. They are made up of yard men, painters, helpers and laborers to the number of about 300. Negotiations are being carried on looking to an adjustment of the differences.

RAISE WAGES \$2 A WEEK.

At Buffalo, N. Y., market truck drivers, members of Teamsters' Union No. 164, have raised wages \$2 a week. These drivers start work at 4 o'clock in the morning and quit at 5 o'clock in the evening.

HIGH SPEED CAUSED WRECK.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has made a report on the New York Central Railroad wreck near Cleveland, Ohio, March 29th, in which 27 persons were killed and 47 injured.

The commission finds that Engineer Hess could not read the signals because of a dense fog. The commission also intimates that Engineer Hess was not running his train at a high rate of speed on his own responsibility, as the following portion of the report will show:

"It is clearly shown also that the operating officers charged with the responsibility of knowing that safety rules and requirements are observed were perfectly familiar with the fact that trains not only run at normal speed but make up time in dense fogs.

"The evidence justifies the conclusion that those in charge must have known that trains were continually being operated at the same speed in foggy as in clear weather. Accidents such as this may be expected to occur unless those in charge of the operation of this property at once take steps to see to it by such check, observations and other means as may be found necessary, that speed is materially reduced in foggy weather."

Under the above circumstances, who is responsible for the New York Central wreck near Cleveland?

The Barbers' Union of this city has pledged its support to the 'Jitney Bus Operators' Union in the fight against the attempt being made to legislate the jitneys out of business. Any member of the Barbers' Union who brings in a new member before June 26th will be allowed \$2 on his dues. Members of the union will work only four hours on Decoration Day. The union has donated an additional \$25 to the Schmidt-Caplan defense fund.

Bus boys employed in local hotels, restaurants, cafes and cafeterias have been organized by A. C. Beck, general organizer for the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America. About 150 bus boys have already joined the union.

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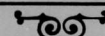


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3017 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION ST.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

Is YOUR Favorite Movie Theater Giving You Human Music Now?

All the Best Picture Houses

of the city recognize the necessity of Human Music and provide it for their patrons.

Why Is Human Music Successful?

Because Thousands of Dollars have been expended by the progressive leaders of the United States in studying the problems of the Motion Picture Theatres. In many cases music is specially written for the picture, and depicts with the most perfect harmony the gaiety, the grief, the fullest thought and deepest sentiment of life.

The Real—and the Imitation

This is the function of the Human Orchestra—to put the final touch of human interest into the picture. But the Substitute—the Imitation—can its apparent but false economy overcome the necessity for something better? The answer lies with YOU. How long will YOU remain satisfied with the drop-a-nickel "harmony" of the automatic?

Your Theater Can Give You Good Music

Don't be deceived by stories of expense. Any house which can buy an automatic—and keep it in repair—can afford to hire at least one good musician.

Refuse to Be Bluffed! Demand Union Music

If you want Human Music and can't get it, the only reason is that of False Economy. If you will drop a line to the **MUSICIANS' UNION**, 68 Haight Street, we will be pleased to study the matter with you and the manager of the theatre you patronize.

MINUTES OF THE LABEL SECTION.

Roll Call—All officers present.

Communications—From Sydney Sharp, secretary Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, requesting organized labor when purchasing hats to be sure and look for the label and calling particular attention to the following local firms that are fair and have the label: Goldman Bros., 718 Mission; Hyams & Zadig, 518 Market; Peters & Bressmans' Cap Co., 760 Mission street. Cloth hats, he states further, are particularly fashionable this season as the cloth used is of material of fine design and texture; the price, too, is right. From Miss Margaret Malone, secretary Garment Workers, Napa, stating that a label section had been formed there and that a committee had called on some of the merchants and that they had all had some excuse or other to offer, but that as soon as the Label Section of San Francisco could supply the necessary data the section there would go into the matter of a private store of their own. She makes special query for ladies wear.

Reports of Unions—Bro. Moore, carpenters, told of a man who was found wearing a shirt without the label on and who gave as an excuse that he could not get one that was large enough and also claimed that as soon as he asked for anything with the label on he was charged an excessive price. Mr. Moore got him on a trip of exploitation and proved to him by taking him to Eagleson's that he was the most mistaken man in the city as he got a couple of shirts plenty large enough for the honorable price of 95 cents each.

Bro. Robles, Beer Bottlers, told of a man of his organization wearing a shirt without the label on and claimed that it was a present, but it did not prevent him from being fined \$5, and he was further ordered to dispense with it, present or no present.

Bro. Desepte reported that Decoration Day was a half holiday for his union and requested everyone to kindly refrain from shopping on the afternoon of that day as the clerks of union stores are entitled to a half holiday and it was not fair to union employers to go to stores that had not closed and patronize them as it was evident that such storekeepers were unfair to organized labor or they would be closed.

Bro. J. Grace, hats and caps, reported that he had been the recipient of numerous complaints on account of straw hats being without union label. This, he said, is not the fault of local merchants as the straws this season were almost universally made by non-union people, but it will not occur again as he intends interesting local hat manufacturers in the matter and have them take up with the production of union straw hats in time for local trade. We have a number of manufacturers of women's wear who can produce what the men need.

Bro. Winterson, bookbinders, reported that the national convention of his organization would convene in the East soon and that strenuous efforts would be made there to educate the bookbinders in the many new lines of union produced papers. These papers are proving a bonanza at present to the commercial job printers and will be as acceptable to the bookbinders when they see what superior lines are to be had.

Bro. Buck, jitney bus operators, stated that the new signs on the buses proclaiming the drivers to be union were more comprehensible to the general public; that there were very few but what had joined and were displaying the label and that those who did not have same were under boycott as heretofore as are the United Railroads. The recent attack on his union through the grand jury was too evident a machine proposition to impress the general public and had met with universal ridicule wherever he went. The newspapers had about exhausted themselves, too, with their big scare heads on every little accident that occurred in which a

jitney busman was concerned, as the people are beginning to learn that there is no one more careful on the streets than the jitney driver. This statement has the backing of the records of the police department and that of the coroner. In the few instances that the jitney is in a mixup it has been proven that the party run into was in error, too. The new laws which will require people to go to positive crossings, such as they are required to do in most Eastern cities, will work out a big help to everyone. The law on this matter is an old one as no one can claim action against a vehicle of any kind that is struck anywhere but on a regular crossing.

Reporting for the agitation committee, Bro. Sayer spoke of meeting with the publicity man of the Schultze Baking Company of Chicago, who said he could not understand why the master bakers should hesitate to put the union label on the bread and pastry they produce. That he considered the fact so thoroughly established in the minds of the people of his city that any medium of advertisement was not thoroughly based if it did not have the fact that his product was handled throughout by union people. One of my bakeries produces as much per day the year round as the combined products of all the bakeries in San Francisco is per week, so you see we have a great deal of faith in the fact that every loaf of bread we turn out has the label on, and I might state further that we have seven of these enormous bakeries. The label bespeaks the best of sanitary conditions, which to a housewife means a very great deal when it concerns bread. To feel that a loaf of bread that has had to travel through numerous channels before the consumer can have it for his or her meal and know that throughout its travel the bread has not been exposed to the handling by a single person that was not a specialist to the service, conscientious as only a union man can be, all attested by that little label, is like an affidavit to a judge. It does away with all doubt. What can any business man want better in carrying conviction to his patron? Believe me, I attribute much of the success of the Schultze bakeries to the standing its products get in having the union label thereon.

Good of the Order—Bro. French, carpenters, spoke lengthily on the members of unions who are careless in attending meetings. No man or woman can be careless on this matter and keep up in the duties of the work. There is always something to do other than just make a living, the person who only wants a living out of his card is little more than a drone. If a person will think, he will soon realize where he would be if he had not gone to school. You must do something other than work if you would have a mind, know something. If you know nothing but work you do little to benefit the community and it is only by attending meeting and keeping in touch with the movement as a whole that you can do the greatest good. The mission of such committees as the Label Section would be far more successful if people kept in touch with their unions. The label committee helps all.

Mrs. Smith, secretary Ladies' Auxiliary, reported that that body was flourishing, having had big success with its whist games lately. That all other movements of the character of the auxiliary were successful through the medium of society and that she considered the auxiliary a big factor in the campaign of the Label Section. The women do the buying and if they can be educated in one way or another that the welfare of the whole city is dependent on what they pay their money for, that if they get home-made union label goods they are accomplishing the greatest good possible. The greatest need to educate women is well-worded advertisements. If some one who has these lines of union goods would hit the spot with women it would surprise that genius. "In my mind," she said, "this should be the leading

thought of everyone concerned with the business world. Think out the ad that will awaken women to patronizing the products of San Francisco." The auxiliary members do their best by word of mouth, but this is comparatively slow.

Bro. Kirby, shoe clerks, was appointed sergeant-at-arms, vice F. Street, who is working nights and cannot attend the meetings of the section.

W. T. McCLAIN, Secretary.

WHEN COLLAR LEFT THE SHIRT.

One of those "industrial landmarks" in history which it has always pleased us to pick up here and there stands revealed by the Department of Commerce. The department, after investigation, has fixed the date when the collar became parted from the shirt in the standard construction of men's clothes.

This momentous little happening occurred in 1825. It apparently was due to the discovery of a woman at Troy, N. Y., that "shirts stay clean longer than collars." This unnamed pioneer put her theory into practice, and four years later a retired minister in her home town began to put collars and cuffs on the market.

From this beginning sprang the great collar industry. According to the department of commerce, this manufacturing business amounted to \$17,000,000 last year, and over 80 per cent of it was done at Troy.

Such industrial beginnings are often far more important to a nation than a battle. Yet the battle is remembered, while "the beginning of the collar" is not. Troy ought to scurry around, find out that woman's name and put up a tablet to her memory.

WALKING BEHIND THE MULE.

The Kentucky Supreme Court has delivered itself of a weighty decision to the effect that it is contributory negligence to walk behind a mule. It is an opinion with which the popular verdict is not likely to quarrel. Long and faithful service in the regular army, along the banks of the Erie and other canals, on the plantations of the South, in municipal excavation and in railway construction, has established the fame of the mule as a reactionary beyond the power of the law to confirm or to destroy it.

"If ye find that the bullock can toss you, of the heavy-browed Sambhur can gore,
Ye need not stop work to inform us—we knew it ten seasons before."

The rattlesnake has his rattles, the leopard has his spots, the porcupine has his quills and the mule has his heels by natural inheritance. If you do not want to get hurt keep out of range. Some people are "sot" in their ways; the mule kicks in his. It is his dogged tenacity that makes him valuable. He sticks to his job till he gets there. Though not tractable, his tractive power rivals that of the elephant. No animal in the service of man is more reviled yet none is more useful in a pinch or more enduring. His long ears have waved defiance to a wide variety of lurid and blistering language, but his character is unaltered, and it must be admitted that in quick, effective repartee the mule has the power to launch an unanswerable argument when the lord of creation gets in the way of his heels.

The New York Legislature and the United States Congress are kinder to the government of Great Britain than to the American people. They manage so that Baron Astor, formerly William Waldorf Astor, pays into the British treasury \$1,680,000 in taxes derived from his New York tenants. In regard to this matter the Chicago "Tribune," in its issue of April 7th, states with truth: "Baron Astor has no just claim to an income from the United States. He does nothing for this country. He is being paid for the cleverness and activity of his ancestors and their associates."

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held May 19, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Murphy.

Roll Call of Officers—Delegate Haggerty appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—From Bakery Wagon Drivers—R. Kincaid, vice J. Freeland. Chauffeurs—L. Kantor, vice Bro. Hauser, M. Domberoff, vice K. Smith. Beer Bottlers—Joseph Francol and James Dee. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the secretary of the President of the United States, acknowledging receipt of letter relative to Asiatic exclusion. From our representatives in Congress, relative to labor legislation now pending before said body. From John F. Williams, chairman, jitney committee of grand jury, enclosing copy of findings of committee.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Machinists' Union, request for a boycott on the automobile shops refusing to live up to its agreement. From Bakers' No. 24, request for a boycott on the Knudson Pie Co. From A. F. of L., relative to jurisdiction between the Brotherhood of Teamsters and Retail Clerks' Union.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Social Insurance Commission, requesting co-operation of Council in gathering statistics.

Referred to Label Section—From Clothing Cutters' Union of New York, relative to unfair firm of Skolny & Co., of that city, and requesting co-operation.

Requests Complied With—From Building Trades Council of San Jose, Cal., requesting co-operation in making the California Roundup a success. From the Bureau of Immigration advising men to stay away from Vancouver, as there is a surplus of unemployed in said country.

Resolutions—From Garment Workers' Union No. 131, inclosing copy of resolutions protesting against the exhibition of non-union and union goods in the Los Angeles Labor Temple on an equal basis, and requesting Council to endorse same. Moved that the resolutions be endorsed; carried.

Whereas, Public announcement has been made by representative officials of the Los Angeles labor movement to the effect that a festival of Industrial Peace will be held in the Los Angeles Labor Temple, under the auspices of the Union Labor Temple Association, at which a display of Los Angeles goods will be made and where non-union and union labeled goods will be exhibited on an equal basis; and,

Whereas, Our organization is founded on the principles and power expressed by the union label and our industry which was formerly conducted in sweat-shops and under the worst conditions, has been raised to the place it now occupies solely by the demand for the union label; and,

Whereas, One of the clauses of our agreement with the firms who employ us is that we will do all in our power to create a demand for union label goods, our firms and our organizations have spent a great deal of time, energy and money in creating a market for goods bearing the union label; and,

Whereas, We believe that such recognition of non-union goods is equivalent to a repudiation of union labeled goods and a complete endorsement of the open shop policy of the enemies of union labor, which is certain to injure and discourage our friendly employers and give comfort and assistance to our enemies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the United Garment Workers of America, Local No. 131, in regular

meeting assembled, May 18, 1916, do hereby go on record as condemning any plan which includes the exhibition of union and non-union goods of any kind on an equal basis in the Los Angeles Labor Temple, because it is unjust to our fair employers and absolutely contrary to the spirit and principles of the organized labor movement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the S. F. Labor Council, Building Trades Council and the Label Section, to the end that we may be placed in the right light before the public and that the public mind may be disabused of the false impression that has been created by the statements of the above-named officials in the Labor Movement of Los Angeles.

Delegate Bonsor submitted resolutions requesting the Council to instruct the organizing committee to devise ways and means of promoting organization of the firemen into a labor union. Moved that the resolutions be endorsed; carried.

Whereas, The labor movement of San Francisco has always been behind the firemen of this city for the purpose of improving their working conditions and increasing their wages; and,

Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council and affiliated unions have in the past and are now advocating the two-platoon system for the firemen; and,

Whereas, The institution of the two-shift system in the fire department will be an improvement in the working conditions of the firemen; and,

Whereas, All workers, firemen included, should be a part of the American Labor Movement and thereby actively participate in securing better wages and conditions for all the workers as the labor movement is now assisting the firemen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled May 19, 1916, extends to the firemen of San Francisco a cordial invitation to enroll themselves as Trade Unionists under the banner of the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the David Scannell Club; and that the Organizing Committee of this Council be instructed to devise ways and means of promoting organization of the firemen into a labor union.

From B. E. Hayland (delegate from Electrical Workers), copy of resolutions requesting Council to protest against the re-arrangement of the lighting and heating system of the Post Office. Moved that the resolutions be endorsed; carried.

Whereas, It has come to our notice that Postmaster Fay contemplates a re-arrangement of the lighting and heating system of the Post Office at San Francisco which will result in the discharge of a number of employees in the custodian service and the abandonment of a power plant which was installed at a cost of approximately \$355,000; and

Whereas, We believe that, in making a change of this kind, patronizing corporations instead of utilizing the government plant now in existence would be a step backward instead of forward; and,

Whereas, This change would also occasion an unnecessary expense that can in no way benefit the United States government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council go on record as being opposed to such a move on the part of the local Post Office department; and, be it further

Resolved, That we use our best efforts with our representatives in Washington to the end that this proposed change does not take place.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Scharrenberg requesting Council to oppose military preparedness and to refrain from participating in such a parade. Moved that the resolutions

be endorsed; amendment, that the resolutions be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee; amendment to amendment, that it be referred to New Business; the amendment to the amendment and the amendment were lost. A motion that the previous question be now put was also lost. After further debate an amendment was made—moved that the subject matter be laid over until next Friday evening, and that it be made a special order for 9 o'clock; amendment carried.

Whereas, It is reported in the daily press of San Francisco that "labor is now lined up behind the preparedness program and is expected to march shoulder to shoulder with militia companies" in the forthcoming parade under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Defense League; and,

Whereas, The many false and misleading reports of this character which have recently been published in certain local newspapers seem to emanate from the same sinister sources and have only one object, namely, the popularizing of militarism among the men and women who toil for their daily bread; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council in regular meeting assembled, that we repudiate the military preparedness boosters who seek to convey the impression that organized labor of San Francisco is committed to any of their schemes for popularizing militarism; and further

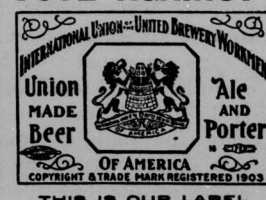
S. N. WOOD & CO

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters for MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND PERSONAL LIBERTY
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU WILL DRINK
Ask for this Label when purchasing Beer, Ale or Porter,
As a guarantee that it is Union Made

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Resolved, That we most emphatically deny the need for any artificial stimulation of patriotism within our city; and that we are unalterably opposed to so-called preparedness parades and urge all workers, organized and unorganized, even though they be paid for marching, to refrain from participation in such demonstration.

Reports of Unions—White Rats—Reported that the sign in the Orpheum theatre had been removed; thanked Council, Theatrical Federation and Bro. Gallagher for assistance. **Teamsters**—Protest the granting of spur track permits where cars remain on streets; have no objection to tracks built inside property line. **Machinists**—Strike still on automobile shops that have not signed agreement. **Waiters**—Have held a successful meeting on eight-hour day.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Elite Soda Water Company. On the application for a boycott on the California Milk Co., committee recommends that the matter be left in the hands of the secretary for adjustment. Recommends the endorsement of the wage scale and agreement of the Milkers' Union, and advises union to return to Council before taking drastic action. Recommends that a sub-committee of three, Bros. Casey, Dillon and O'Connell be appointed to confer with the management of the Ocean Shore Railroad Co., relative to wages paid to members of the different trades employed. On the matter of Musicians' Union with reference to the controversy with the Mission theatre, a satisfactory agreement not having been reached, the sub-committee was instructed to attend the next meeting of Musicians' Union on Tuesday, May 16th.

A further meeting was held with the manager of the theatre and a joint committee from the union and your sub-committee and an agreement reached as follows:

First—The required number of musicians as prescribed by Musicians' Union No. 6 will be employed.

Second—The mechanical organ shall at all times be in operation and the operation shall be controlled by the mechanical music rolls.

Third—The musicians who are employed in the operation of the organ shall accompany the organ in such a manner as will not interfere with the desire of the management to feature the organ as an attraction.

Therefore, your committee recommends that Musicians' Union accept and agree to carry out the adjustment hereinabove quoted. Report of committee concurred in.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended the re-affiliation of Bootblacks' Union with the Council as a new union. Concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of communication and resolutions submitted by the American Independence Union of California, Mr. Harkins, president of the Hibernians, appeared before your committee and proposed some changes in said resolutions as adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor. Your committee recommends that the resolutions as amended be endorsed and a telegram sent to the President of the United States, as suggested in the said amended resolutions; recommendation concurred in.

Whereas, A number of well-known and ardent Irish patriots, some of whom have been active in organizing the working people of Ireland, have been court-martialed and executed by the British military authorities, a fate which thus far has overtaken fourteen of the Irish uprising owing to the failure of the revolutionary forces to achieve military success; and,

Whereas, The insurgent forces when in control of the Dublin area and holding many officers and soldiers of occupation as prisoners treated the same as prisoners of war; and,

Whereas, The insurgent forces surrendered to the British military authorities and by reason

thereof should have been treated as prisoners of war and at least have been accorded a trial before the civil courts instead of being court-martialed and summarily executed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council, believing that vengeance and revenge is alien to the spirit and belief of the working class of all countries, and being at one with the President of this Republic of America, that humanism should be at the basis of all national and international interdependence and intercourse, and realizing the loss that the death of these loyal leaders of a lost cause is to the struggling workers of Ireland in their fight for economic and political emancipation,—while at the same time maintaining the American attitude of neutrality toward every foreign nation, and expressing no opinion as to the need and wisdom of the revolutionary uprising in that unfortunate country,—are of the opinion that in the best interests of all affected by the fratricidal strife now cursing the peoples of Europe, the British government should have treated the Irish revolutionists as prisoners of war, and to that end and purpose we, the said delegates of the said Council, hereby instruct our officials to telegraph President Wilson our condemnation of the summary execution of the surrendered leaders, and further calling the attention of the President and his cabinet to the statesmanlike and humanitarian conduct of the revered Abraham Lincoln and his cabinet in the treatment of the prisoners of the South in the Civil War in this Republic, who were also revolutionists,—and to the undying words of the same revered Lincoln, "with malice toward none, with charity for all,"—and that such a principle is worthy of observance and emulation, forgetting not that "vengeance breeds vengeance," further demanding that steps be taken by this government to stop the further brutal execution of the intelligent leaders of the Irish revolution now being held as prisoners by the British government.

Special Order of Business—Sergeant Gough, Sergeant O'Brien and Coroner Leland addressed the Council on the matter of the jitney problem. Delegate Horr made an entertaining address in defense of the jitney.

Moved that the Law and Legislative Committee be instructed to assist the Jitney Bus Operators in their fight before the Board of Supervisors; carried.

Receipts—Bookbinders, \$12; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$16; Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Bakers, \$64; Coopers, \$12; Pattern Makers, \$12; Stereotypers, \$8; Stage Employees, \$8; Sign Painters, \$8; Cigar Makers, \$16; Federal Employees, \$8; Office Employees, \$8; Machine Hands, \$4; Retail Clerks, \$8; Hatters, \$4; White Rats, \$4; Marble Cutters, \$24; Cemetery Workers, \$8; Bottle Caners, \$4; Label Section, \$3; Danbury Hatters, \$45.30; total receipts, \$284.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; daily papers, \$1; stenographer, \$27.50; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Miss Mattie Barkley, \$1.50; Donaldson Printing Co., \$4; Hall Association, \$764.50; Label Section, \$3; Danbury Hatters, \$126.15; total expenses, \$996.65.

Adjourned at 11:35 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

GAINS IN JAMESTOWN.

Brewery Workers' Union has increased wages \$1 a week and secured a three years' agreement with the Jamestown, N. Y., Brewing company.

A four days' strike of union machinists, employed by the Curtis Machine Corporation, has resulted in a 7½ per cent wage increase.

Bakers' Union No. 423 illustrates the value of trade unionism. This local was organized during the "labor forward" movement, last August, and has just secured the nine-hour work day and wage increases of \$1 a week.

Industrial Accident Commission

UNDERWOOD BUILDING
525 MARKET STREET

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

Cor.
SIXTH and MARKET

Agents
CARHARTT OVERALLS

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Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding
and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Cor. Mission and 21st Sts.
RICHMOND DIST. BRANCH, S.W. Cor. Clement & 7th Ave.
HAIGHT ST. BRANCH, S.W. Cor. Haight & Belvedere Sts.

DECEMBER 31, 1915:

Assets	\$61,849,662.02
Deposits	58,840,699.38
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,008,962.64
Employees' Pension Fund	211,238.93
Number of Depositors	67,406

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock P. M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1915, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

It's always fair weather
When good fellows get together

OLD GILT EDGE
WHISKEY

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BAR-
TENDER who waits
on you wears one of
these Buttons for the
Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178



May, 1916

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(34)	Art Printery.....	410	Fourteenth
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.....	166	Valencia
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	713	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1246	Castro
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press.....	516	Mission
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	59	McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	3459	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	238	Elighth
(101)	*Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.....	268	Market
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(140)	Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	3	Hardie Place
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	261	Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	47-49	Jessie
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	259	Natoma
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	641	Stevenson
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168)	**Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.....	77	Fourth
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	48	Third
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Liedesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company.....	509	Sansome
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.....	928	Fillmore
(91)	McNicol, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(117)	Mullany & Co., George.....	2107	Howard
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(104)	Owl Printing Co.....	565	Commercial
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(152)	*Peterson, N. C.....	1886	Mission
(64)	Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(32)	*Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(26)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(218)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth	and Mission
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.....	517	Columbus Ave.
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(152)	South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco	
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(48)	Stewart Printing Co.....	312	Chronicle Building
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press.....	88	First
(31)	Tuley & St. John.....	363	Clay
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(85)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2385	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(222)	Doyle, Edward J.....	340	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(225)	Hogan & Stumm.....	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....
509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montg'y and Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....709 Mission
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.
Latin Hall, Powell, near Green.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

The annual election of officers of No. 21, held Wednesday last, resulted as follows:

For president:

Kelly, John W.....288
Tracy, George A.....460
Delegates to I. T. U. (three highest elected):
Cunningham, H. L.....467
McDonnell, M. J.....406
Michelson, L.....526
Newman, Jesse F.....471

Alternate delegates:

Reilly, W. E.....469
Ryan, P. T.....500
Wilcox, J. E.....497

Other officers chosen were without opposition, as follows: First Vice-President, F. F. Beber-gall; second vice-president, L. L. Stoppel; secretary-treasurer, L. Michelson; trustee, J. W. Mullen; executive committee, A. E. Bellamy, James M. Griffin, James S. Golden; reading clerk, Alice Hawkes-Bernett; sergeant-at-arms, T. M. McGowan; auditing committee, C. W. Cody, James L. Hanscom, William T. Hearst, W. N. Mappin; delegates Allied Printing Trades Council, George A. Tracy, F. F. Beber-gall, L. Michelson; delegates San Francisco Labor Council, George A. Tracy, George S. Hollis, J. M. Scott, J. W. Mullen, D. J. Bruce, W. N. Mappin, W. T. McClain, A. E. Bellamy, J. A. Coleman.

The vote of the local union for International officers was as follows:

President—Marsden G. Scott, New York, 536.

First Vice-President—Walter W. Barrett, Chicago, 521.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. W. Hays, Minneapolis, 355; W. E. Merritt, Houston, 387.

Delegates to American Federation of Labor—Max S. Hayes, Cleveland, 379; Frank Morrison, Chicago, 446; H. W. Dennett, Los Angeles, 423; T. W. McCullough, Omaha, 400; Hugh Stevenson, Toronto, 386; U. B. Pittenger, Mount Morris, 269.

Delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—James Drury, Montreal, 120; Samuel Hadden, Toronto, 232; W. R. Trotter, Vancouver, 150.

Trustees Union Printers Home—Thomas McCaffery, Colorado Springs, 419; Malcolm A. Knock, Boston, 315; Michael Powell, Ottawa (Ont.), 346; William Mounce, New York, 341; T. T. Nock, Birmingham, 123; Jerome V. O'Hara, New York, 257.

Agent Union Printers Home—Joe M. Johnson, Columbia (Wash., D. C.), 423.

Auditors—Elijah J. Adams, Pittsburgh, 25; W. M. Amos, Topeka, 18; Grant Atkinson, Birmingham, 11; David W. Baird, New York, 104; Fred Barker, Spokane, 314; Roger T. Bennett, Schenectady, 19; Guy H. Bilheimer, Little Rock, 6; Richard A. Bryant, Cumberland, 7; C. W. Collins, Chicago, 40; Fred W. Connor, Hutchinson, 6; James H. Dahm, New York, 262; J. B. Derden, Waco, 8; B. J. Doubet, Youngstown, 11; Edward F. Drackert, Sacramento, 155; John M. Dugan, Cincinnati, 96; Walter S. Frees, Reading, 8; W. U. S. Gerhart, Scranton, 7; C. S. Gookin, Roanoke, 6; Thomas K. Heath, Danville, 5; Charles M. Hecker, Salt Lake, 24; Edwin L. Hitchens, Cincinnati, 249; Edward Koch, Belleville, 9; Arthur W. Lawrence, Salem, 20; James Leonard, New Orleans, 15; Fred C. Luehs, Hoboken, 4; Roy R. Nowell, Zanesville, 3; Thomas O'Donnell, Buffalo, 15; Alfred O. Phillips, Montreal, 23; R.

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Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Saturday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 1st and 4th Mondays, Room 10, Geary street barn.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st Fridays.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators, No. 399—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Progress Hall, Labor Temple. R. H. Buck, business agent, 56 Steuart.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammerners—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 340 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet or call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

T. Richards, Wilkes Barre, 5; James B. Ross, St. Louis, 17; W. Harry Spears, Hamilton, 12; Harry E. Springer, Atlanta, 13; Joseph Tattersdill, New York, 16; George A. Tracy, San Francisco, 365.

Next Sunday's meeting of the union will be of unusual interest. In addition to the regular order of business the annual installation of officers and the annual memorial service will take place. The cemetery committee has arranged an attractive program, including an oration by Judge Frank J. Murasky of the Juvenile Court, invocation and benediction by Rev. W. E. Dugan, violin solo by Guy T. Bowman, tenor solo by Theo. Phillips, vocal selection by William O'Connor, accompanied by Miss Agatha O'Connor. Relatives of members who died during the year have been invited to attend the service, which will be a special order of business at 3 o'clock.

The following telegram appeared in the Sacramento "Bee" of Friday last:

"Marysville (Yuba Co.), May 12.—Mrs. Arthur Lynd received a telegram this evening stating her sister, Mrs. Arthur J. Moore and her 6-year-old son, Arthur, were accidentally killed in New York. No particulars were given. Mrs. Moore was the wife of Arthur (Teddy) Moore, a well-known linotype operator of Oroville, Chico, Marysville and San Francisco. She was the daughter of Fred Westerfield, who recently moved from Sacramento to District No. 10, in Yuba County."

San Francisco union members who died during the past week were: David Morrissey, John J. Ferris and Lawrence B. Sheehan of the riggers and stevedores, Edward Standgren of the laundry wagon drivers, Thomas Murphy and Vigio Birch of the bartenders, Thomas Wilcox of the felt and composition roofers.

During the past week Carpenters' Union, No. 483, paid \$300 in death benefits and \$25 in accident benefits. There were six candidates initiated and two members admitted on clearance cards.

General Organizer A. C. Beck reports considerable success in his efforts to unionize local cafeterias. A number of houses have signed up with the unions this week and others have signified their intention of so doing at an early date, according to Beck.

Dan Regan, secretary of the Bartenders' Union, and A. C. Beck, general organizer, are in Vallejo for the purpose of organizing a branch of the California Trade Union Liberty League.

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A Home Product
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Guaranteed to
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we can give you some
wonderful values in real
good UNION-STAMPED
SHOES

They're made in every
leather — every style.

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The Greatest Shoe House in the West
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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The Bartenders' Union during the week paid \$100 in death benefits, \$50 in sick benefits, initiated three candidates and received five applications for membership.

Enthusiasm over the picnic of the Photo Engravers' Union increases as the day draws nearer. The picnic is to be held on Sunday, June 11th, at Paradise Park, formerly Monticello Grove.

Members of the Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union will vote Sunday whether or not to strike June 1st. The union has demanded a 10 per cent increase for deckhands' wages and the Steamboat Owners' Association has informed the union's committee that the river boat business will not justify a wage increase. Captain A. E. Anderson, head of the association and president of the California Transportation Company, Monday announced that a conference held between a union committee and a committee appointed by shipowners had failed to agree. If the strike is called more than 50 river boats carrying 90 per cent of the Sacramento valley produce to San Francisco markets will be tied up.

Members of the Jitney Bus Operators' Union are circulating petitions requesting city authorities to retain jitney bus traffic on Market street, and are meeting with a splendid success in getting signatures.

The proposed discussion of the preparedness parade question in the Labor Council last Friday night was made a special order of business for 9 o'clock tonight.

The annual memorial service in honor of the dead will be held by the San Francisco Typographical Union Sunday afternoon in the Labor Temple. The program, which has been arranged by the cemetery committee of the union, will include an oration by Superior Judge Frank K. Murasky and appropriate vocal and instrumental music. The cemetery committee, following its usual custom, has arranged to visit the various cemeteries on Memorial Day and decorate the graves of their dead comrades.

Pile Drivers', Bridge and Structural Iron Work-

ers' Union No. 77 held a primary election for officers on Thursday. The candidates were: President, Don Cameron; vice-presidents, T. Roberts, F. L. Ayer; secretary-treasurer, A. L. McDonald; business agent, J. D. Barnes, F. L. Ayer, W. E. Tostevin; trustees, G. Loser, F. Ayer, D. Kain, B. Bush, L. Morris, C. Peebles, C. Quinn; sergeant-at-arms, F. Stelzner; conductor, F. Cushman; warden, J. Stewart; delegates to State Federation of Labor convention, D. Cameron, A. McDonald, G. Loser, F. Ayer, C. Quinn; to international convention, J. Barnes, B. Bush, W. Grow, T. Roberts, D. Kain, C. Peebles, W. Tostevin, C. Quinn; to San Francisco Labor Council, D. Cameron, B. Bush, A. McDonald, J. Barnes, T. Roberts, F. Ayer, T. Wheeler, D. McGilvery, L. Morris, G. Loser, W. Tostevin, C. Quinn; to District Council Iron Workers, W. Pitchler, B. Bush, J. Barnes, T. Roberts, F. Ayer, I. Morris, A. McDonald, T. Wheeler, D. Cameron, J. Stewart, W. Tostevin; to Waterfront Workers' Federation, T. Roberts, J. Barnes, W. Grow, D. Cameron, C. Quinn; to Label Section, G. Loser, T. Wheeler.

Cigar Makers' Union of San Francisco reports the payment of \$139 in sick benefits, \$37 in loans to members and \$22 in out-of-work benefits. A proposition to lift the boycott on the United Cigar Stores has been referred to the agitation committee for investigation.

By practically a unanimous vote, the 3000 members of the Brotherhood of Teamsters have decided not to ask for a nine-hour workday until their present agreement with the Draymen's Association, providing for a ten-hour workday, expires, which will be the first week of next year.

The sign which was posted in the Orpheum Theatre, and to which exception was taken by the White Rats Actors' Union, has been removed by the management of the theatre upon the demand of the Labor Council, according to Barry Conners, business representative of the White Rats Actors' Union.

ERNST AND THE MINISTER.

One Sunday a short time ago Hugo Ernst of the Waiters thought he might improve his time by going to a local church and listening to a sermon the title of which seemed to indicate would be of an economic character.

At the conclusion of the lengthy sermon the minister announced that he should like to meet the board. Ernst, in company with several other persons, proceeded to walk to the front of the church. The pastor, thinking there must be some misunderstanding, said to him: "I believe, sir, you are mistaken. This is just to be a meeting of the board."

"Well," replied Ernst, "I have listened to you talk for more than an hour and if anyone has been bored more than I have been I would like to see the color of his face."

ACTIVE AT "DENOUNCE FEST."

The National Association of Manufacturers, which was so roundly condemned by a congressional investigating committee a few years ago, held a convention in New York City last week. The non-union shop was favored, child labor laws condemned and a complete organization of all employers was urged "if the business men of this country hope to cope with the American Federation of Labor."

The gathering was of the regulation anti-union standard, although this association has been attracting less attention since Congress has exposed its lobbying methods. President George Pope, in his annual address, made the usual plea for "free and independent" workmen and the non-union shop. W. G. Bruce of Milwaukee called on all employers to oppose the literacy test for immigrants. "The country has never been in greater need of labor," he said.

D. E. Felt of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association opposed child labor laws, which he termed "one of the greatest wrongs inflicted upon the supposedly free people of the United States." Mr. Felt blamed the labor unions for this attempt "to restrict the supply of skilled labor under the guise of child labor laws." These laws are an outrage, he continued. They deprive the American youth of the right to make a living and learn a trade.

Every other advance, favored by men whose eyes are in the front of their head, was condemned.

The delegates then attended a banquet and the annual "denounce fest" adjourned.

BREWERY WORKERS GAIN.

At Houston, Tex., breweries have signed a two years' contract with the Brewery Workers' Union. Wages are increased, non-union drivers eliminated and the eight-hour day secured in all departments except delivery.

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Pure 18K, solid gold—solderless, seamless, hard wrought, guaranteed for life—sold by weight only, and only at

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